# THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO LAWMAKERS

Recommends Legislation on New and Important Subjects.

# INCOME - INHERITANCE TAX

He Believes Such Laws Would Curb Growth of Fortunes to Dangerous Proportions.

His Views on Negro Question-Asks for Currency Reform, and Shipping Bill-Would Make Citizens of Japa -Many Other Important Subjects

Washington, Dec. 2.—The notable features of President Roosevelt's annual message to congress are his appeal for the enactment into law of several bills introduced into congress last winter and spring; his views on the negro problem; the scoring he gives those whom he terms "preachers of discontent;" the stand he takes for the control of corporations by the federal government under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, and his recommendation for an inheritance and income tax law.

Many other subjects common to messages of the chief executive are touched upon, but the ones mentioned are by far of the greatest importance. He especially urges the passage of the bill prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds, and also that one which would give the government the right of appeal in criminal cases. Of this he says:

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"Another bill which has just past one house of the congress and which is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of the congress. It is of course not proposed that in any case a verdict for the defendant on the merits should be set aside. Recently in one district where she government had indicted certain persons for conspiracy in connection with rebates, the court sustained the defendant's demurrer; while in another jurisdiction an indictment for conspiracy to obtain rebates has been sustained by the court, convictions obtained under it, and two defendants sentenced to imprisonment. The two cases referred to may not be in real conflict with each other, but it is unfortunate that there should even be an apparent conflict. At present there is no way by which the government can cause such a conflict, when it occurs, to be solved by an appeal to a higher court; and the wheels of sustice are blocked without any real decision of the question. I can not too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A fallure to pass will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong; and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wageworkers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. I have specifically in view a recent decision by a district judge leaving railway employees without remedy for violation of a certain so-called labor statute. It seems an absurdity to permit a single district judge, against what may be the judgment of the immense majority of his colleagues on the bench, to declare a law solemnly enacted by th

# Injunctions.

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On the subject of the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes, he says:

"In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts; in which case of course the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy with criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law; and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

The Negro Problem.

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The negro problem is given considerable attention, after calling attention to the fact that no section of the country is free from faults, and that no section has occasion to leer at the shortcomings of any other section, he turns to the subject of lynchings, and especially as applied to the negro of the south. He says the greatest existing cause for mob law is the perpetration by the blacks of the crime of rape, a crime which he terms even worse than murder. He quotes the admonitions to the white people spoken by Gov. Candler, of Georgia, some years ago, and by Gov. Jelks, of Alabama, recently, and then says:

"Every colored man should realize that the worst enemy of his race is the negro criminal, and above all the negro criminal, and above all the negro criminal who commits the dreadful crime of rape; and it should be felt as in the highest degree an offense against the whole country, and against the colored race in particular, for a colored man to fall to help the officers of the law in hunting down with all possible earnestness and seal every such infamous offender. Moreover, in my judgment, the crime of rape should always be punished with death, as is the case with murder; assault with intent to commit rape should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court; and provision should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offense; while the trial should be so conducted that the victim need act be wantonly shamed while giving testimony, and that the least possible publicity shall be given to the details. The members of the while race on the other hand should understand that every lynching represents by just so much a loosenling of the special crime in the community ill the foul and evil creature who dwell therein. No man

moral nature permanently lowered.
Every lynching means just so much moral deterioration in all the children who have any knowledge of it, and therefore just so much additional trouble for the next generation of Americans.

"Let justice be both sure and swift; but let it be justice under the law, and not the wild and crooked savagery of a mob.

Capital and Labor.

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On the subject of capital and labor the president takes the agitators of class hatred to task and says "to preach hatred to the rich man, as such, to seek to mislead and infiams to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will permit them to appreciate the danger in the doctrines preached is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be false, in every worthy principle and tradition of time-lean national life." Continuing on false subject he says:

"The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants, workers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors, owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinjester agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy. Whenever such an Issue is raised in this country nothing can be gained by dinching from it, for in such case democracy is itself on trial, popular self-government under republican forms is itself on trial. The friumph of the mob is just as evil a thing as the triumph of the plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger awalls, gothing whatever if we sucuumb to the ather. In the end the honest man, whether rich or poor, who earns his own living and tries to deal justly by his fellows, has as much to fear from the insincere and unworthy demagos, promising much and performing nothing but evil, who would set on the mob to plunder the rich, as from the crafty corruptionist, who, for his own ends, would permit the common people to be exploited by the very wealthy. If we ever let this government fall into the hands of men of either of these two classes, we shall show ourselves false to America's past. Moreover, the demagog and corruptionist often work hand in hand. There are at this moment wealthy reactionaries of such objectionable than the violent agitator who hounds on the most Capital and Labor.

Railroad Employees' Hours.

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He asks for the passing of the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employes, and classes the measure as a very moderate one. He says the aim of all should be to steadily reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day, but insists that on the Isthmus of Panama the conditions are so different from what they are here that the introduction of an eight-hour day on the canal would be absurd, and continues, "just about as absurd as it is, so far as the isthmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the work is done by alien black men or alien yellow men."

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yellow men."

He urges the enactment of a drastic child labor law for the District of Columbia and the territories, and a federal investigation of the subject of child and female labor throughout the country. He reviews the work of the commission appointed to investigate labor conditions in the coal fields of Pennsylvania in 1902, and refers to the wish of the commission "that the state and federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employes when they arise."

# Control of Corporations.

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to the subject of federal con-trol of corporations in what he refers to the passage at the last session of the

the passage at the last session of the rate, meat inspection and food laws, and says that all of these have already justified their enactment, but recommends the amendment of the meat inspection law sovas to put dates on the labels of meat products, and also to place the cost of inspection on the packers rather than on the government. Continuing on this subject of the control of corporations by the federal government he says:

"It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one state. In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations of its stockholders and of its properties of the disclosures by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or thru subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders, or the wageworkers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people. The reactionary or ultraconservative apologists for the misuse of wealth assail the effort to secure such control as a step toward socialism. As a matter of fact it is these reactionaries and ultraconservatives who are themselves most potent in increasing socialistic feeling. One of the most efficient methods of averting the consequences of a dangerous agritation, which is 80 per cent. of well as to which the proper antidote to the dangerous

Inheritance and Income Tax.

Inheritance and income Tax.

It was expected that the president would refer in some way to his belief in the necessity for the curbing of enormous fortunes, and he has done so by recommendirs; legislation for both income and an inheritance tax. He believes the government should impose a graduated inheritanca tax, and, if possible, a graduated income tax. He says:

"I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful attudy in order that the people may flecome familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self-restraint, and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter; while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future oil anisonal isguiators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a speadily increasing rate of duty thours be part undo all moneys or other valuables to any individual or compensation. If may he well to make the tax heavy in proportion as the individual benefited is remote of kin. In any event, in my judgment the pro-rate of the tax should increase very heavily with the increase of the amount left to any one individual flur a certain point has been reached. It is most desirable to encourage thrift and ambition, and a potent source of thrift and ambition, and a potent source of thrift and ambition is the desire on the part of the breadwinner to leave his children well off. This object can be attained by making the tax very small on moderate amounts of property left; because the prime object should be to put a constantly increasing burden on the inheritance of those swollen fortunes which it is certainly of no banefit to-this country to perpetuate.

There can be for question of the ethelal propriety of the government thus determining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be received. Exactly how far the inheritance tax would, as an incident, have the effect of ilmiting the transmission by dev

Inheritance Tax Constitutional.

'This species of tax has again and again been imposed, aitho only temporarily, by the national government. It was first imposed by the act of July 6, 1797, when the makers of the Constitution were alive and at the head of affairs. It was a graduated tax: the small in amount, the rate was increased with the amount left to any individual, exceptions being made in the case of certain close kin. A similar tax was again imposed by the act of July 1, 1862; a minimum sum of \$1,000 in personal property being excepted from taxation, the tax then becoming progressive according to the remoteness of kin. The war-revenue act of June 13, 1888, provided for an inheritance tax on any sum exceeding the value of \$10,000 the rate of tax increasing both in accordance with the amounts left and in accordance with the amounts left and in accordance with the legatee's remoteness of kin. The supreme court has held that the succession tax imposed at the time of the civil war was not a direct tax but an impose of excise which was both constitutional and valid. More recently the court, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice White, which contained an exceedingly able and elaborate discussion of the powers of the congress to impose death duties, sustained the constitutionality of the inheritance tax feature of the war-revenue act of 1298.

Is Income Tax Constitutional? Inheritance Tax Constitutional.

is Income Tax Constitutional?

'In its incidents, and apart from the main purpose of raising revenue, an income tax stands on an antirally different footing from an inheritance tax, because it involves no question of the perpetuation of fortunes swollen to an unhealthy size. The question is in its essence a question of the proper adjustment of burdens to benefits. As the law now stands it is undoubtedly difficult to devise a national income tax which shall be constitutional. But whether it is absolutely impossible is another question; and if possible it is most certainly desirable. The first purely income tax law was past by the congress in 1861, but the most important law dealing with the subject was that of 1894. This the court held to be unconstitutional.

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"The question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate, and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land, and, of course, is excepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless, the hesitation evidently feit by the court as a whole in coming to a conclusion, when considered together with the previous decisions on the subject, may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income-tax law which shall substantially accomplish the results aimed at. The difficulty of amending the constitution is so great that only real necessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desired end; but if this fails, there will ultimately be no alternative to a constitutional amendment."

Agricultural interests.

# Agricultural Interests.

He appeals for every encouragement that the congress can give to the agri-cultural interests of the country. He peints to the good that is being done by the various forms of grange organiza-

the various forms of grange organizations, and says:

"Several factors must cooperate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense—in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of education and the facts of life. In all education we should widen our aims. It is a good thing to produce a certain number of trained scholars and students; but the education superintended by the state must seek rather to produce a hundred good citizens than merely one scholar, and it must be turned now and then from the class book to the study of the great book of nature itself. This is especially true of the farmer, as has been pointed out again and again by all observers most competent to pass practical judgment on the problems of our country life. All students now realize that education must seek to train the executive powers of young people and to confer more real significance upon the phrase "dignity of labor," and to prepare the pupils so that in addition to each developing in the highest degree his individual capacity for work, they may together help create a right public opinion, and show in many ways social and cooperative spirit. Organization has become necessary in the business world; and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farmers. Such a movement as the grange movement is good in itself and is capable of a well-nigh infinite further extension for good so long as it is kept to its own legitimate business. The benefits to be derived by the association of farmers for mutual advantage are partly economic and partly sociological.

Marriage and Divorce.

As a means of bringing about national regulation of marriage and divorce he suggests a constitutional amendment, and says it is not as fe to leave these questions to be dealt with by the various states. Conthuing on this subject he tions, and says:
"Several factors must cooperate in the

worthy family life, with all its duttes fully performed, and all its responsibilities lived up to, as the life best worth living; these evil days for the commonwealth are at hand. There are regions in our land, and classes of our population, where the birth rate has sunk below the death rate. Surely it should need no demonstration to show that wilful sterility is, from the standpoint of the nation, from me standpoint of the nation, from me standpoint of the human race, the one win for which the penalty is national death, race death; a sin for which there is no atonement; a sin which is the more dreadful exactly in proportion as the men and women guilty thereof are in other respects, in character, and bodily and mental powers, those whom for the sake of the state it would be well to see the fathers and mothers of many healthy children, well brought up in homes made kappy by their presence. No man, no woman, can shirk the primary duties of life, whether for love of ease and pleasure, or for any other cause, and retain his or her self-respect.

The president asks for the enactment into law of a shipping bill that will place American interests on the seas on a par with those of other countries, and urges especially that something be done that will establish direct steamship communication with South American ports.

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Amendments to the present currency laws are asked for, and after showing that present laws are inadequate because of the wide fluctuation of interest

of the wide nucuation or interest charges, he says:

"The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a complete the complete of the

Cuban Intervention.

The rebellion in Cuba and the inci-dents leading up to the establishment of the provisional government is reviewed, and the president says: "When the election has been held and

the provisional government is reviewed, and the president says:

"When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion of the provisional government will come to an end. I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people, with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperative need of preserving justice and keeping order in the island. The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prospes morally and materially, and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to preserve their independence. If the elections become a farce, and if the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed in the island, it is absolutely out of the question that the island should continue independent; and the United States, which has assumed the sporsorship before the civilized world for Cuba's career as a nation, would again have to intervene and to see that the government was managed in such orderly fashion as to secure the safety of life and property. The path to be trodden by those who exercise self-government is always hard, and we should have every charity and patience with the Cubans as they tread this difficult parth. I have the utmost sympathy with, and regard for, them; but I most earnestly adjure them solemnly to weigh their responsibilities and to see that when their new government is started it shall run smoothly, and with freedom from flagrant denial of right on the one hand, and from insurrectionary disturbances on the other."

Considerable space is sevented to the international conference of American republics and the visit of Secretary Root to South America, and points to the fact that country are appreciated by them. On the subject of the Panama canal he promises a special message is the management.

TEN YEARS OF PAIN.

Unable to Do Even Housework Be cause of Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. Margaret Emmerich, of Clinton street, Napoleon, O., says: "For fif-

teen years I was a great sufferer from kidney troubles. My back pained me terribly. Every turn move caused sharp shooting pains, My eyesight was poor, dark spots appeared be-

fore me, and I had dizzy spells. For ten years I could not do housework, and for two years did not get out of the house. The kidney secretions were irregular, and doctors were not helping me. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me quick relief, and finally cured me. They saved my life."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rigid Rules for Chauffeurs. According to new regulations in France, no one will in future be grant ed an automobile license who is not able to prove, in addition to the possession of the necessary technical knowledge, exemption from any physical infirmity which would tend to involve unfitness for the control of an automobile. Persons whose eyesight is impaired, whose hearing is not acute, whose hand is rendered unsteady by drinking habits or who suffer from fits of nervousness will not be allowed to add to the list of accidents

By following the directions, which are plainly printed on each package of Defiance Starch, Men's Collars and Cuffs can be made just as stiff as desired, with either gloss or domestic finish. Try it, 16 oz, for 10c, sold by all good grocers.

#### A BRIDGE OF MAHOGANY.

Valuable Wood Used in Mexican Strueture for Pedestrians and Teams.

As mahogany is among the most costly woods in the world, it may be inferred that this tropical material is not very extensively employed in the construction of buildings, etc. A bridge constructed of solid mahogany is certainly a rarity, a curiosity. There is one, claimed to be the only one in the world, built of that material. This structure is located in the department of Palenque, state of Chiapas, republic of Mexico. This district lies in the extreme southwestern part of Mexico, near the boundary line

of Guatemala.

The mahogany bridge is construct ed entirely of that valuable wood, except some iron braces and nails that are necessary. The bridge spans the Rio Michol and its total length, including approaches, exceeds 150 feet, while the width is 15 feet. It is used by both teams and pedestrians and, though somewhat rude and primitive in construction, it is very substantial.

None of the timbers of the flooring were sawed, for in that region there are no sawmills, but were hewn and

In that section of old Mexico there are several very large rubber plantations, and mahogany trees are quite common. In clearing away the tropical forests for setting out the young rubber trees the mahogany growths are also cut down and removed. At this wood is quite abundant, some c it was used in building the bridge. American Inventor.

# NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

A New Drink to Replace the Old-Time "Apple-Jack."

Twenty-five years ago the custom of making New Year's calls was a delightful one for all concerned, until some of the boys got more "egg-nog" or "apple-jack" than they could successfully carry.

Then the ladies tried to be charitable and the gentlemen tried to be as chivalrous as ever and stand up at the same time.

If anyone thinks there has not been considerable improvement made in the last quarter of a century in the use of alcoohlic beverages, let him stop to consider, among other things, the fact that the old custom of New Year's calls and the genteel tippling is nearly obsolete.

The custom of calling on one's friends, however, at the beginning of the new year, is a good habit, and another good habit to start at that time is the use of well-made Postum instead of coffee or spirits.

A Staten Island doctor has a sensible daughter who has set Postum before her guests as a good thing to drink at Yule Tide, and a good way to begin the New Year. Her father

writes: "My daughter and I have used Postum for some time past, and wa feel sure it contains wholesome food material.

"I shall not only recommend it to my patients, but my daughter will be most pleased to give a demonstration of Postum to our Christmas and New Year's callers." Read "The Road to Wellville" in page. "There's a reason."